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David Jacquemart, Anne Laraia, Fridolin Kwabia Tchana, Robert R. Gamache, Agnes Perrin, et al.. Formaldehyde around 3.5 and 5.7- $\mu\text{m}$ : measurement and calculation of broadening coefficients. Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer, 2010, 111 (9), pp.1209-1222. 10.1016/j.jqsrt.2010.02.004 . hal-00744701

**HAL Id: hal-00744701**

**<https://hal.sorbonne-universite.fr/hal-00744701>**

Submitted on 24 Oct 2012

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# Formaldehyde around 3.5 and 5.7- $\mu\text{m}$ : measurement and calculation of broadening coefficients

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Manuscript Pages : 16

No. of Figures : 8+4

No. of Tables : 3

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## ABSTRACT

Self- and N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients of H<sub>2</sub>CO have been retrieved in both the 3.5 and 5.7- $\mu$ m spectral regions. These coefficients have been measured in FT spectra for transitions with various  $J$  (from 0 to 25) and  $K$  values (from 0 to 10), showing a clear dependence with both rotational quantum numbers  $J$  and  $K$ . First, an empirical model is presented to reproduce the rotational dependence of the measured self- and N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients. Then, calculations of N<sub>2</sub>-broadening of H<sub>2</sub>CO were made for some for 3296  $\nu_2$  transitions using the semi-classical Robert-Bonamy formalism. These calculations have been done for various temperatures in order to obtain the temperature dependence of the line widths. Finally, self- and N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients, as well as temperature dependence of the N<sub>2</sub>-widths has been generated to complete the whole HITRAN 2008 version of formaldehyde (available as supplementary materials).

Keywords: Formaldehyde; broadening coefficients; widths; H<sub>2</sub>CO; Fourier transform spectroscopy; Robert Bonamy formalism

## 1. Introduction

Both the 3.5 and 5.7  $\mu\text{m}$  spectral regions of formaldehyde are used for the optical detection of this molecule in the atmosphere [1-11]. The importance of the 3.5 and 5.7  $\mu\text{m}$  regions of formaldehyde ( $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$ ) has been previously presented in our previous work [12], in which line intensities measurement and calculation have been performed in both spectral regions. These new calculations [12] have been used to update and complete the HITRAN 2008 edition [13] of formaldehyde. For a better detection of formaldehyde in the atmosphere, the knowledge of accurate  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening coefficients is necessary. Spectra of formaldehyde broadened by  $\text{N}_2$  have recorded in Paris (LADIR) using a Bruker HR-120 spectrometer in order to perform measurements of  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening coefficients. Both self- and  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening coefficients have measured for numerous transitions in both spectral regions, allowing us to observe rotational dependences with respect to both  $J$  and  $K$  rotational quantum numbers. A polynomial expansion has been used to reproduce the measurements and their rotational dependences. Also, calculations of  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening of  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$  were made for some for 3296  $\nu_2$  transitions using the semi-classical Robert-Bonamy formalism. These calculations have been done for various temperatures in order to obtain the temperature dependence of the line widths. The goal of this work is to complete the complete HITRAN line list of formaldehyde with both self- and  $\text{N}_2$  broadening coefficients, as well as with the  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening temperature dependence.

The experimental conditions of the spectra recorded in this work are detailed in Section 2. The measurements are presented in Section 3 together with the polynomial expansion used to model them, as well as the theoretical calculation of  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening coefficients. Comparison with the measurements obtained in this work and others works is also presented. Finally, the generation of a complete line list for formaldehyde at 3.6 and 5.7  $\mu\text{m}$  in HITRAN format [13] is presented in Section 4 and available as supplementary materials.

## 2. Experimental details

All the experimental spectra used in this work have been recorded using the Fourier transform spectrometer Bruker IFS 120 HR of LADIR in Paris. For all the spectra, the instrument was equipped with a MCT photovoltaic detector, a Ge/KBr beamsplitter, and a Globar source. The whole optical path was under vacuum, and a 0.8 mm entrance aperture

diameter was used. No optical filter has been used in order to measure both the 3.6 and 5.7  $\mu\text{m}$  spectral regions of formaldehyde absorption. The recorded spectral domain is between 1400 and 4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Each spectrum was the result of the co-addition of 100 interferograms (an over sampling ratio of 8 has been used by post-zero filling the interferograms, but no numerical apodization has been performed). A 30 cm stainless steel cell closed by two KBr windows has been used. More details on the experimental set-up can be found in Ref. [12]. The experimental conditions of spectra used in this work are summarized in Table 1.

### 3. Measurements, calculations, and comparisons

#### 3.1. Measurements

Based on the 4 experimental spectra recorded with pure  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$  gas (see conditions in Table 1 for spectra 1-4), the multispectrum fitting procedure described in Ref. [14] has been used to retrieve the line positions, the intensities, and the self-broadening coefficients [12]. In order to avoid polymerization, low pressures of  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$  have been used. Consequently even with quite large self-broadening coefficients (around 0.5  $\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{atm}$ ), the determination of these coefficients can not be very accurate. For spectra 5-8 recorded with a mixture of  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$ - $\text{N}_2$ , the contribution of the self-widths is not completely negligible. In a first step the self-broadening coefficients have been obtained with spectra 1-4 and modelled using a polynomial expansion that allowed reproducing the rotational dependence with respect in  $J$  and  $K_a$  of the lower state of the transitions (see Section 3.2). In the following text, the notations  $J$ ,  $K_a$  and  $K_c$  are the quantum numbers associated to the lower state of the transition. When performing the fit of spectra 5-8, the self-broadening coefficients have been fixed to the empirical polynomial expansion described latter in section 3.2.

Finally, 284 and 368 self-broadening coefficients have been retrieved respectively in the 5.7 and 3.6- $\mu\text{m}$  spectral regions, and 280 and 456  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening coefficients respectively in the 5.7 and 3.6- $\mu\text{m}$  spectral regions. All these measurements have been gathered in Table A1 and A2 given as supplementary materials and are plotted versus  $J$  in Fig. 1 for the self-broadening coefficients and in Fig.2 for the  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening coefficients. These figures show a clear rotational dependence with respect to  $J$ . The large dispersion of the measurements in these figures hides partially the rotational dependence with respect to  $K_a$ . Indeed, when measurements for same  $J$  values are plotted versus  $K_a$ , it reveals a  $K_a$  rotational dependence

for both self- and N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients. For a set of broadening coefficients with same value of  $J$ , the widths decrease with  $K_a$  increasing. Such dependence has already been pointed out for other molecules [15-22]. As an example, this dependence is plotted in Figs. 3 and 4, respectively for the self- and N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients having same  $J$  value ( $J = 8$ ). Let us recall that the spectra have been recorded with low pressures of formaldehyde in order to avoid polymerization. As a consequence, the determination of the self-broadening coefficients is not very accurate, which could explain that the dispersion for self-broadening coefficients is more important than for N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients. The accuracy for the self-broadening coefficients is estimated to be between 10 and 20%, whereas for the N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients the accuracy has been estimated to be between 5 and 10%. For both self- and N<sub>2</sub>- broadening coefficients, no rotational dependence has been observed with respect to the  $K_c$  quantum numbers or with the type of transition (various values of  $\Delta J$ ,  $\Delta K_a$ , or  $\Delta K_c$ ).

### 3.2. Empirical polynomial expansion

Empirical polynomial expansion has been used to reproduce both the  $J$  and  $K_a$  rotational dependence for the self- and N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients measured in this work. Such a model has already been presented previously for CH<sub>3</sub>Br [22]. Each set of same value of  $J$  was fitted by a polynomial expansion of order two in  $K_a$  (fixing the first-order term to zero):

$$\gamma_J(K_a) = a_J^0 + a_J^2 K_a^2 \quad (1)$$

Example of the rotational dependence versus  $K_a$  (for  $J=8$ ) is plotted in Fig.3 for the self-broadening coefficients and in Fig. 4 for the N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients. The two parameters  $a_J^0$  and  $a_J^2$  obtained for each set of same values of  $J$  have then been plotted versus  $J$  in Figs.5 and 6 for the self- and N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients respectively. The continuous line in Fig. 5 and 6 to the manual smooth of the values deduced from experimental measurements. The smoothed values of  $a_J^0$  and  $a_J^2$  are given in Table 2 and can be used to generate broadening parameters for  $J$  and  $K_a$  values ranging from 0 to 30 and 0 to 7 respectively. In Figs. 7 and 8 are plotted, for  $K_a$  equal to 0 to 7, both experimental broadening coefficients and calculated one using Eq. (1) and parameters of Table 2.

The  $a_J^0$  parameters represent the  $J$  dependence of the broadening parameters for  $K^a=0$ , whereas the  $a_J^2$  parameters describe the influence of the rotational quantum number  $K_a$  on broadening parameters. Despite the important dispersion of the measurements, especially for the self-broadening coefficients, the  $a_J^0$  and  $a_J^2$  parameters are quite smooth and reproduced quite well the rotational dependences in Figs. 3,4,7 and 8. A part of the dispersion of the broadening coefficients in Figs. 1 and 2 is due to the  $K$  rotational dependence of the widths modelled by the  $a_J^2$  parameters.

### 3.3. Theoretical calculation for N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients

#### 3.3.1 The Complex Robert-Bonamy Formalism

The calculations made here are a complex implementation [23-25] of the semi-classical theory of Robert and Bonamy [26]. The complex Robert-Bonamy (CRB) formalism produces the half-width and line shift from a single complex calculation. In this formalism the half-width,  $\gamma$ , and line shift,  $\delta$ , of a ro-vibrational transition  $f \leftarrow i$  are given by minus the imaginary part and the real part, respectively, of the diagonal elements of the complex relaxation matrix [27,28]. In computational form  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  are expressed in terms of the Liouville scattering matrix

$$(\gamma - i\delta) = \frac{n_2}{2 \pi c} \left\langle v \left[ 1 - e^{-R S_2(f,i,J_2,v,b)} e^{-i I S_2(f,i,J_2,v,b)} \right] \right\rangle_{v,b,J} \quad (2)$$

where  $n_2$  is the number density of perturbers and  $\langle \rangle_{v,b,J_2}$  represents an average over all trajectories (impact parameter  $b$  and initial relative velocity  $v$ ) and initial rotational state  $J_2$  of the collision partner.  $S_2 = {}^R S_2 + i {}^I S_2$  is the second order terms in the successive expansion of the scattering matrix, which depends on the ro-vibrational states involved and associated collision induced jumps from these levels, on the intermolecular potential and characteristics of the collision dynamics. Note, Eq. (2) generally contains the vibrational dephasing term,  $S_1$ , which arises only for transitions where there is a change in the vibrational state. The potential leading to  $S_1$  is written in terms of the isotropic induction and London dispersion interactions which depend on the vibrational dependence of the dipole moment and polarizability of the radiating molecule. These parameters are not available for H<sub>2</sub>CO and the  $S_1$  term has been omitted from the calculation. Note also, for collision systems with a strong electrostatic

component, like  $\text{H}_2\text{CO-N}_2$ , the effect of the  $S_1$  term on the half-width often tends to be small. The exact form of the  $S_2$  term is given in Refs. [23-26].

The intermolecular potential used in the calculations is comprised of an electrostatic component (dipole and quadrupole moments of  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$  with the quadrupole moment of  $\text{N}_2$  or with the dipole and quadrupole moments of  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$ ) and an atom-atom component. The initial heteronuclear Lennard-Jones parameters for the atomic pairs are determined using the "combination rules" of Hirschfelder et al. [29]. The atom-atom distance,  $r_{ij}$  is expressed in terms of the center of mass separation,  $R$ , via the expansion in  $1/R$  of Sack [30] using the formulation of Neshyba and Gamache [31] expanded to 8<sup>th</sup> order.

The dynamics of the collision process use Robert and Bonamy's [26] second order in time approximation to the true trajectories, which are based on the isotropic part of the intermolecular potential. These curved trajectories have been shown to accurately model the true trajectories [32].

### 3.3.2 Parameters for the $\text{H}_2\text{CO-N}_2$ collision system

The wavefunctions used to evaluate the reduced matrix elements are obtained by diagonalizing the Watson Hamiltonian [33] in a symmetric top basis. The wavefunctions for the ground vibrational state of  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$  are determined using the Watson-Hamiltonian constants of Muller *et al.* [34] and those for the  $\nu_2$  vibrational state use the Watson constants of Perrin [35]. The molecular constants for  $\text{N}_2$  are from Huber and Herzberg [36].

The molecular constants used in the calculations are as follows: The dipole moment is from the work of Fabricant *et al.* [37],  $\mu=2.33$  D. The quadrupole moments are from Kukolich [38] here reported with  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$  in the  $I^R$  representation:  $Q_{xx}=-0.269\pm0.20$   $10^{-26}$  esu,  $Q_{yy}=+0.3295\pm0.12$   $10^{-26}$  esu,  $Q_{zz}=-0.0605\pm0.16$   $10^{-26}$  esu. The quadrupole moment of nitrogen is from Mulder et al. [39],  $Q_{zz}=-1.4\pm0.1$   $10^{-26}$  esu. The starting atom-atom parameters were obtained using the standard combination rules with the atom-atom parameters for homonuclear diatomics determined by Bouanich [40] by fitting to second virial coefficient data. In the calculations, the atom-atom potential is expanded to eighth-order in the molecular centers of mass separation.

The input Lennard-Jones atom-atom parameters are not as well known as the other parameters; the  $\varepsilon$  values can vary by 30% and the  $\sigma$  values by 5% depending on the source and the  $\varepsilon$  values can vary by 69% and the  $\sigma$  values by 9% depending on whether they were derived using viscosity data or virial data [29]. Depending on how the values were derived it



is possible to find examples in the literature where the parameters for the same interaction pair differ by factors of 2. Thus it appears reasonable to adjust the atom-atom parameters and/or the resulting trajectory parameters provided there are reliable experimental data to fit to. To accomplish this, the measured spectra were studied to identify transitions for which we had high confidence in the measurement. This analysis yielded 39 transitions for the  $\text{H}_2\text{CO-N}_2$  system.

For  $\text{H}_2\text{CO-N}_2$  there are 6 atom-atom parameters ( $\epsilon_{\text{HN}}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{HN}}$ ,  $\epsilon_{\text{CN}}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{CN}}$ ,  $\epsilon_{\text{ON}}$ , and  $\sigma_{\text{ON}}$ ) that need to be adjusted. Starting from the combination rule values, see Table 3, individually each epsilon or sigma value was increased by 5% and calculations made. These results were compared to the values calculated using the combination rule values yielding a sense of how the half-width varies with the atom-atom parameters. Using these changes as a guide the parameters were varied and calculations made and compared with the 39 measured half-widths. After 14 iterations the percent difference went from the initial value of  $-11.1$  to a final value of  $0.1$ . The final atom-atom parameters for the  $\text{H}_2\text{CO-N}_2$  system are given in Table 3. Note, the adjustment of the atom-atom parameters was done without the use of a least-squares technique due to the complexity of the atom-atom potential and the time required for a single calculation ( $\sim 4$  hours).

### 3.3.3 Calculation of half widths at various temperatures

A file of 3713 transitions in the  $\nu_2$ ,  $\nu_3$ , and  $\nu_5$  bands of  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$  [35] in the frequency range  $1620\text{--}1840\text{ cm}^{-1}\text{ atm}^{-1}$  was taken and 3296  $\nu_2$  transitions extracted for this study. Complex Robert-Bonamy calculations of the half-width were made at 7 temperatures (200., 225., 275., 296., 350., 500., and 700. K) by solving Eq. 2. The calculations are for transitions with  $J=0$  to 41 and  $K_a=0$  to 16. The half-widths at 296 K range from roughly 0.02 to 0.128, a factor of 6.4.

The power law model for the temperature dependence of the half-width was given by Birnbaum [41] by considering a one term intermolecular potential and all on-resonance collisions giving

$$\gamma(T) = \gamma(T_0) \left[ \frac{T_0}{T} \right]^n \quad (3)$$

where  $n$  is called the temperature exponent. While modern calculations use hundreds of terms in the intermolecular potential, Eq. (3) remains a reliable model for many systems. However, the correctness of Eq. (3) does need to be tested as discussed below.

The temperature exponent does depend on the temperature range of the fit [42,43]. Here, the temperature exponent was determined for each transition by a least-squares fit of  $\ln[\gamma(T)/\gamma(T_0)]$  vs.  $\ln[T_0/T]$  using five (200K-350K) and seven (200K-700K) temperatures of the study. The error in the temperature exponent was determined as follows: The temperature exponents were calculated using the half-width values at any two of the temperatures studied. For example, with seven temperatures this yields twenty-one 2-point temperature exponents. The difference between each 2-point temperature exponent and the least-squares fit value is calculated. The error is taken as the largest of these differences. While this procedure tends to yield the maximum error in the temperature exponent, given the nature of the data and other uncertainties it is thought to be more reasonable than a statistical value taken from the fit.

## Discussion

### *Half-width as a function of the rotational quantum numbers*

The half-widths at 296 K are plotted versus an energy ordered index  $(J(J+1)+K_a-K_c+1)$  in Figure 7 where the plot symbols are the  $K_a$  values. The roughly vertical columns in the figure are data with the same  $J$ . There appears to be some structure with respect to the  $K_a$  with the largest half-widths belonging to transitions with the smallest  $K_a$  values. However, no simple propensity rule to predict half-widths can be derived from the data.

### 3.3.4 Temperature dependence of the half-width

The temperature dependence of the N<sub>2</sub>-broadened half-widths was determined for the 3296  $\nu_2$  band transitions studied in this work using the power law formula, Eq. (3). The “rule-of-thumb” expression for the temperature exponent given by Birnbaum [41] for a “dipole-quadrupole” system, such as H<sub>2</sub>CO-N<sub>2</sub> states that  $n=5/6$ .

Some recent studies have shown that for certain types of radiator-perturber interactions the power law model is questionable. Wagner *et al.* [44] have observed that for certain transitions of water vapor perturbed by air, N<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub> the power law does not correctly model the temperature dependence of the half-width. This fact was later demonstrated by Toth *et al.* [45] in a study of air-broadening of water vapor transitions in the region from 696-2163 cm<sup>-1</sup>. In both studies it was found that the temperature exponent,  $n$ , can be negative for many transitions. In such cases the power law model, Eq. (3), is not completely correct. The

mechanism leading to negative temperature exponents is called the resonance overtaking effect and was discussed by Hartmann *et al.* [46], Wagner *et al.* [44], and Antony *et al.* [47]. Thus, in this work the applicability of the power law model was tested.

The values for the temperature dependence of the N<sub>2</sub>-broadened half-width go from roughly 0.83 to 0.10. While the range in values is large, there are no negative temperature exponents for this collision system. As stated above the temperature exponents were calculated for 2 temperature ranges; 200-350K, and 200-700K. Figure 8 shows the fits for the  $19_{15\ 5} \leftarrow 18_{15\ 4}$  transition for the two temperature ranges. Plotted are  $\ln[\gamma(T)/\gamma(T_0)]$  versus  $\ln[T_0/T]$  where the slope of the fitted line is the value of  $n$ . The temperature exponent for the 7 data points is 0.40 (top panel) and that for the 5-point fit is 0.54 (bottom panel). For both cases the correlation coefficient,  $R$ , indicates the power law fit is not perfect and the error associated with the 7-point fit is almost 3 times larger than that for the 5-point fit. (Note, the scale of the abscissa is different in each panel.) For atmospheric applications the temperature range of the 5-point fit, 200-350K, is more appropriate and the temperature exponents reported here are those of the 5-point fit. In Fig. 9  $\ln[\gamma(T)/\gamma(T_0)]$  versus  $\ln[T_0/T]$  is plotted for the  $2_{1\ 1} \leftarrow 2_{1\ 2}$  transition (top panel) and the  $20_{14\ 6} \leftarrow 19_{14\ 5}$  transition (lower panel). In the top panel the fit is quite good ( $R=0.99995$ ) and the slope,  $n$ , is 0.761(0.038). In the lower panels is an example of a high  $J$  and  $K_a$  transition where  $n$  is 0.360(0.240) the fit is not as good ( $R=0.9831$ ), which is reflected in the reported error. It is cautioned that there are many transitions for which the power law model does not work well.

In Fig. 10 the temperature exponents for the 3713 N<sub>2</sub>-broadened transitions of H<sub>2</sub>CO are plotted versus the energy ordered index. The dashed line in the plot is the “rule of thumb” value, 5/6. Plots (not shown here) were made with  $K_a$  as the plot symbol and different coordinates for the abscissa but no structure was evident. Figure 10 shows there are large variations in  $n$  as a function of the rotational quantum numbers.

### 3.4. Comparisons

Figure 11 shows the measured half-widths from Refs [48-51] and this work and the calculated half-widths versus  $J+0.9(K_a/J)$ . The star symbols are the measurements of the  $\nu_3$  band transitions by Cline and Varghese [48], The square symbol is the measurement of Burkart and Schramm on the  $4_{1\ 4} \leftarrow 5_{1\ 5}$  transition in the  $\nu_1$  band [49], the open circle with

the plus sign symbol is the measurement of the  $3_{13} \leftarrow 3_{12}$  transition in the rotation band [50], the open plus sign symbol is the measurement of the  $3_{03} \leftarrow 3_{13}$  transition in the  $\nu_4$  band by Nadler *et al.* [51], the solid triangles are the measurements of this work. All the measurements have the associated error bars plotted as well. The solid circles are the CRB calculations of the half-widths for  $\nu_2$  transitions. The plot shows the data of refs. [49] and [51] are low compared with the other measurements. It is not certain if this is an effect of vibrational dependence of the half-widths for these two transitions. The data of Ref. 48 agree somewhat with the measurements made here at low  $J$  but the data above  $J=8$  have smaller values than the measurements made here. The calculated half-widths are lower than the measurements made here for low  $J$ . For  $J \geq 5$  the agreement is good. Overall the calculations have a 4.5 % difference when compared to all 258 measurements.

#### 4. Creation of a complete line list

The last edition of HITRAN [13] contain the recent line list of A. Perrin et al. [12] concerning both the 3.6 and 5.7  $\mu\text{m}$  spectral regions (35958 lines), and quite all data for the 0-100  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  spectral region (163 lines). For all these transitions, constant values have been used for both the self- and  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening coefficients, as well as for the temperature dependence of the  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening coefficients. Table A3 given as supplementary materials is a copy of the formaldehyde  $^{12}\text{H}_2^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}_2$  line list from HITRAN 2008 [13], in which self- and  $\text{N}_2$  broadening coefficients generated with the empirical polynomial expansion together with the parameters of Table 2 (see Section 3.2). The  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening coefficients and its temperature dependence, calculated using the complex Robert Bonamy formalism for the  $\nu_2$  band (see Section 3.3), have also been used to complete the HITRAN line list. Then, Table 3 has not really the same format as the one of the HITRAN database since two columns of  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening coefficients are given instead of one.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This work was supported by the Programme National de Chimie Atmosphérique (PNCA).

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Table 1.

*Absorbing sample*Natural H<sub>2</sub>CO (98.624 % of H<sub>2</sub>C<sup>16</sup>O)

Estimated purity ~98.9 %

*Experimental conditions*

SNR 75-100

Absorption path 30 cm

Spectrum No	Pressure of H <sub>2</sub> CO (hPa)	Pressure of N <sub>2</sub> (hPa)	Temperature (K)
1	0.480		297.7
2	0.536		297.2
3	0.577		297.8
4	0.657		298.3
5	0.491	147.6	298.6
6	0.556	197.6	298.7
7	0.587	286.5	298.3
8	0.658	379.4	298.6

Table 2. Parameters  $a_J^0$  and  $a_J^2$  retained for the calculation of the self- and N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients using Eq. (1).

$J$	Self-broadening coefficients		N <sub>2</sub> -broadening coefficients	
	$a_J^0$	$a_J^2$	$a_J^0$	$a_J^2$
0	0.670	0.0	0.1390	0.0
1	0.670	0.0	0.1440	0.0
2	0.600	0.0	0.1388	-0.00040
3	0.530	0.0	0.1340	-0.00170
4	0.500	0.0	0.1297	-0.00130
5	0.510	-0.00654	0.1259	-0.00100
6	0.570	-0.00921	0.1225	-0.00088
7	0.623	-0.00648	0.1195	-0.00070
8	0.650	-0.00485	0.1168	-0.00060
9	0.666	-0.00400	0.1145	-0.00048
10	0.665	-0.00300	0.1126	-0.00041
11	0.650	-0.00230	0.1109	-0.00032
12	0.625	-0.00178	0.1095	-0.00026
13	0.598	-0.00120	0.1084	-0.00020
14	0.560	-0.00075	0.1075	-0.00016
15	0.520	-0.00040	0.1067	-0.00001
16	0.482	-0.00013	0.1062	-0.00005
17	0.450	0.0	0.1058	0.0
18	0.410	0.0	0.1055	0.0
19	0.380	0.0	0.1054	0.0
20	0.340	0.0	0.1053	0.0
21	0.300	0.0	0.1053	0.0
22	0.250	0.0	0.1053	0.0
23	0.209	0.0	0.1053	0.0
24	0.190	0.0	0.1052	0.0
25	0.190	0.0	0.1052	0.0
26	0.190	0.0	0.1050	0.0
27	0.188	0.0	0.1048	0.0
28	0.188	0.0	0.1040	0.0
29	0.188	0.0	0.1040	0.0
30	0.188	0.0	0.1040	0.0

Table 3. Initial and final atom-atom parameters for the H<sub>2</sub>CO-N<sub>2</sub> collision systems

Interacting pair	$\varepsilon_{\text{initial}}/k_B$ (K)	$\varepsilon_{\text{final}}/k_B$ (K)	$\sigma_{\text{initial}}$ (Å)	$\sigma_{\text{final}}$ (Å)
H-N	20.45	13.2925	2.99	1.9435
C-N	33.75	21.9375	3.42	2.223
O-N	43.88	28.5220	3.148	2.0462

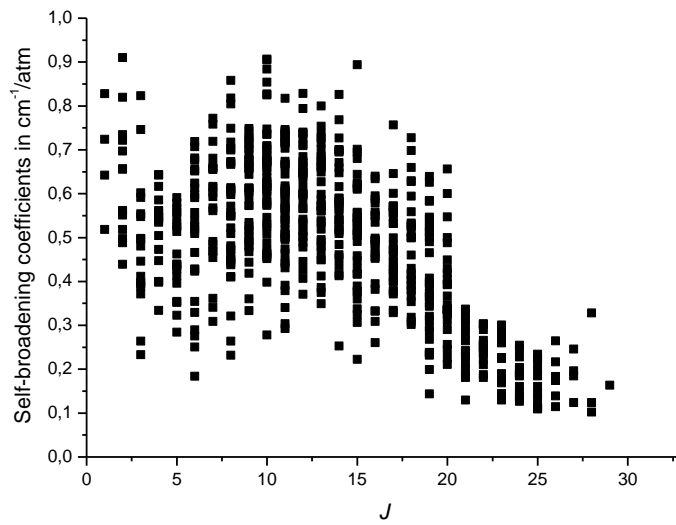
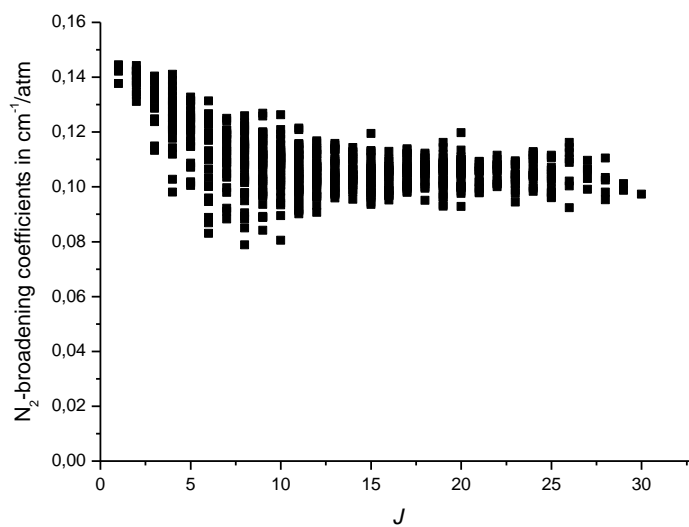
Fig 1: Self-broadening coefficients versus  $J$ .Fig 2:  $\text{N}_2$ -broadening coefficients versus  $J$ .

Fig.3: Rotational dependence with respect to  $K_a^2$  for self-broadening coefficients with  $J=8$ .

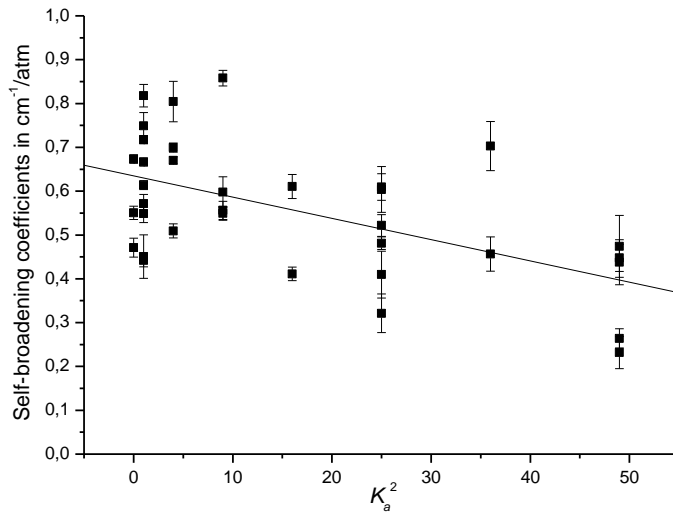


Fig.4: Rotational dependence with respect to  $K_a^2$  for  $N_2$ -broadening coefficients with  $J=8$ .

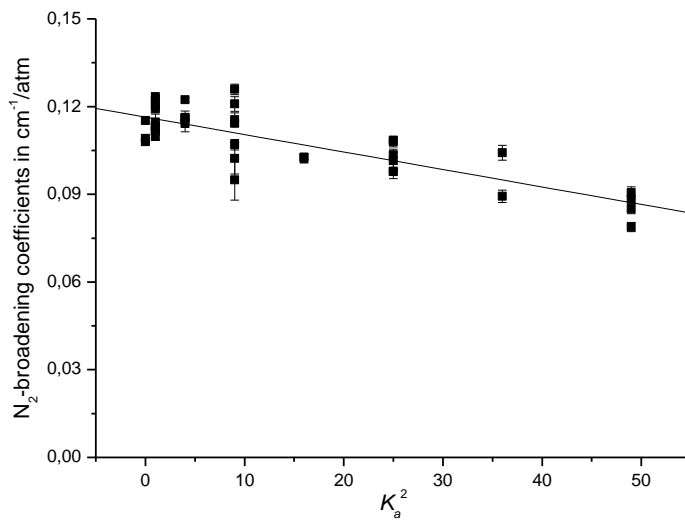


Fig.5: Parameters  $a_J^0$  and  $a_J^2$  deduced from the fit of the measured self-broadening coefficients using Eq. (1). The error bars are 1SD. The continuous line symbolizes a manual smooth of these parameters.

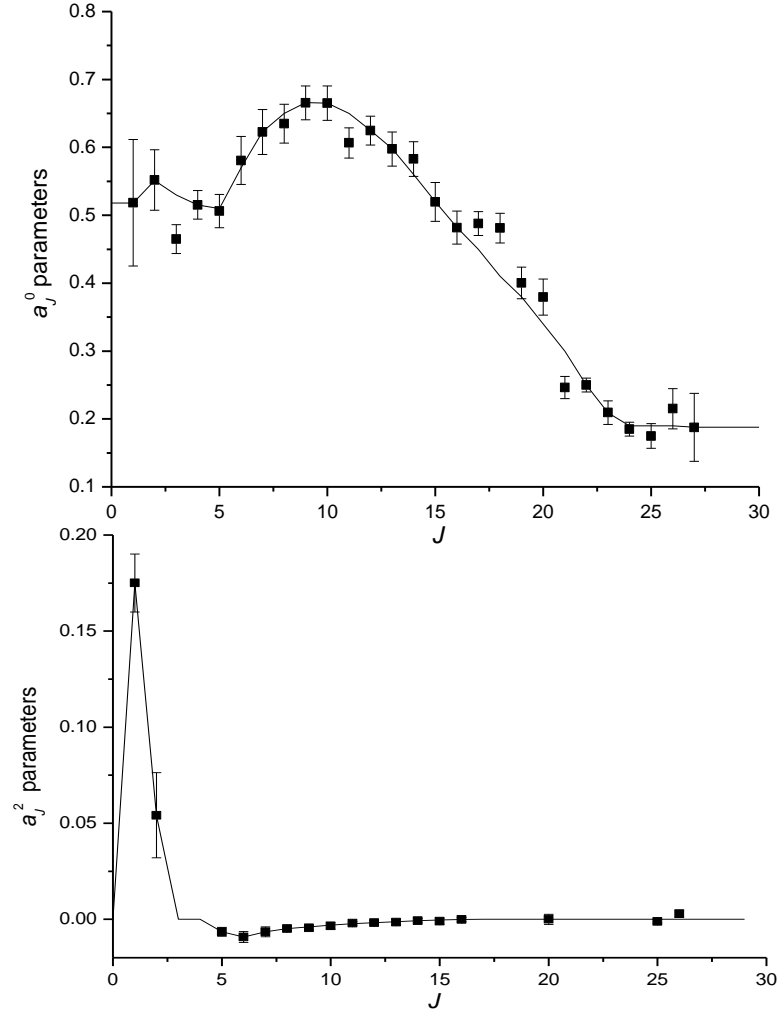


Fig.6: Parameters  $a_J^0$  and  $a_J^2$  deduced from the fit of the measured N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients using Eq. (1). The error bars are 1SD. The continuous line symbolizes a manual fit of these parameters.

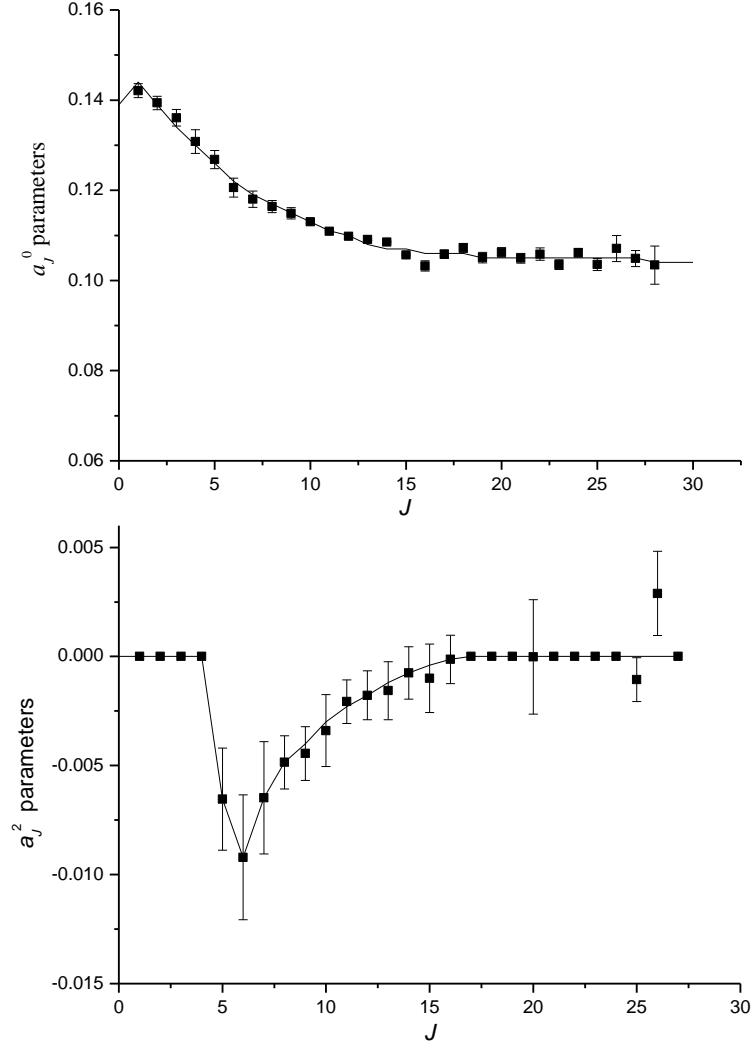




Fig. 7: Self-broadening coefficients measurements are plotted for each value of  $K_a$  values from 0 up to 7. The error bars are 1SD. The continuous line represents calculation based on an empirical expansion (see Eq. (1)) and parameters of Table 2. Open triangles are the theoretical calculation using the Complex Robert-Bonamy Formalism for  $\Delta K_a = 0$  transitions (see Section 3.3).

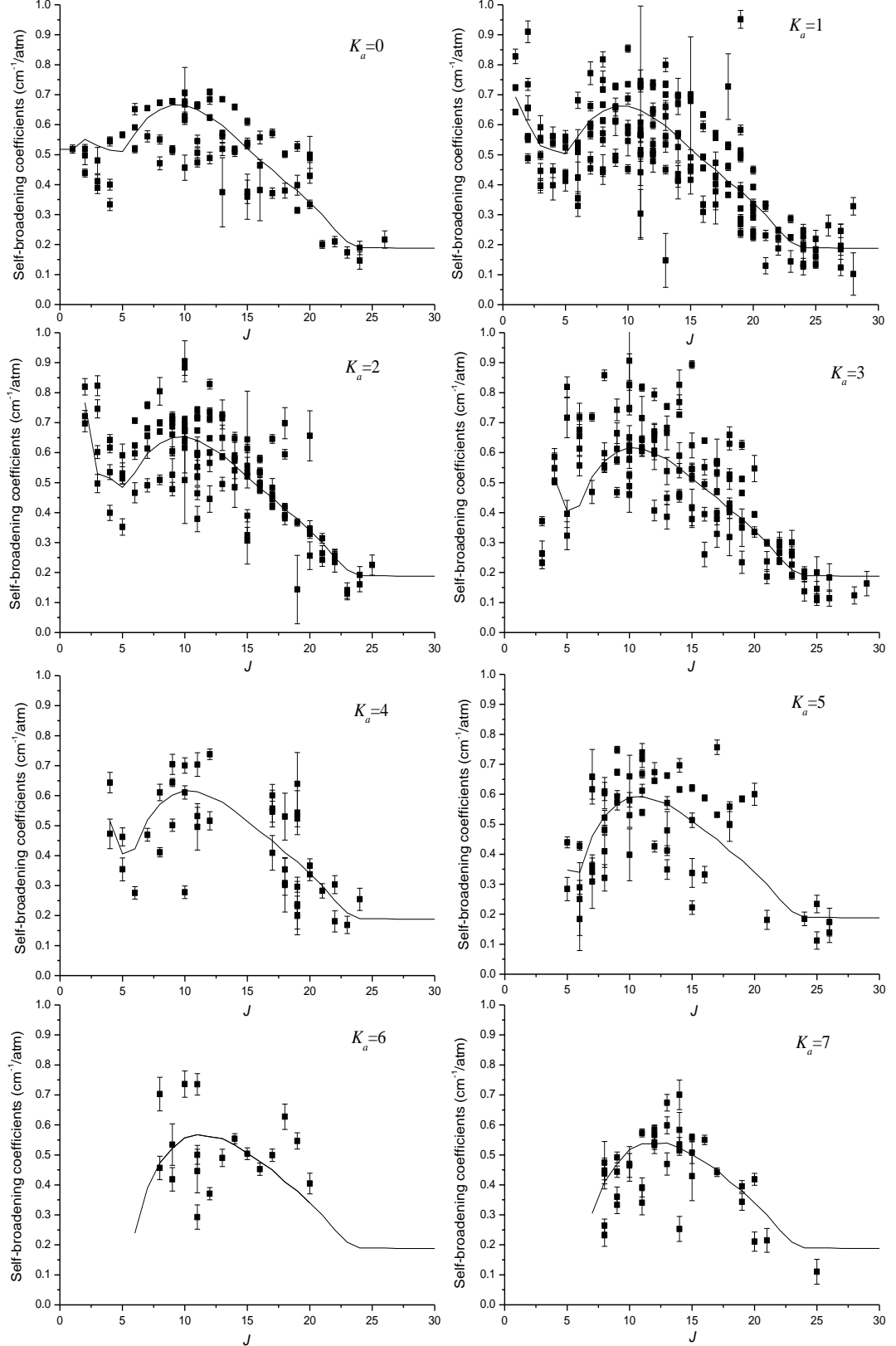


Fig. 8: N<sub>2</sub>-broadening coefficients measurements are plotted for each value of  $K_a$  values from 0 up to 7. The error bars are 1SD. The continuous line represents calculation based on an empirical expansion (see Eq. (1)) and parameters of Table 2. Open triangles are the theoretical calculation using the Complex Robert-Bonamy Formalism for  $\Delta K_a = 0$  transitions (see Section 3.3).

